

Committee for 32 years, 18 of those years as its distinguished chairman. He set the standards by which we can best serve all veterans.

It is with pleasure that on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I offer our deep appreciation to the VICTORS team for their concern, dedication, and innovation in meeting the special needs of veterans. We congratulate them for the excellence of their work and for the distinguished award they will receive.

REPUBLICAN BALANCED BUDGET PROPOSAL PART II

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the Republican leadership, just in time for Presidential election year politics is talking about a balanced budget again. This is déjà vu for the American voter who well remembers the campaign promises of Ronald Reagan who predicted that he could balance the Federal budget by cutting taxes and increasing spending. Candidate George Bush called that budgetary slight of hand "Voodoo Economics."

The results of two Reagan terms was a budget deficit which for the first time in any country's history used the term trillion to quantify the extent of the deficit.

I would assume that there is a campaign commercial spot for every stage of this upcoming budget drama that the Republican majority is planning.

Medicare, Medicaid, education, and welfare are on the top of the list for cuts right now, but I think that we can find ways to be fair and just when we make budgetary reduction decisions without shutting the Federal Government down.

I would hope that this next attempt to seriously deal with this Nation's budget deficit will include compassion for the poor, our children and the elderly.

We should not play election year politics with this country's budget.

HONORING THE JENNINGS CREEK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I am taking this opportunity to applaud the invaluable services provided by the Jennings Creek Volunteer Fire Department. These brave, civic-minded people give freely of their time so that we may all feel safer at night.

Few realize the depth of training and hard work that goes into being a volunteer firefighter. To quote one of my local volunteers, "These firemen must have an overwhelming desire to do for others while expecting nothing in return."

Preparation includes twice-monthly training programs in which they have live drills, study the latest videos featuring the latest in firefighting tactics, as well as attend seminars where they can obtain the knowledge they need to save lives. Within a year of becoming

a volunteer firefighter, most attend the Tennessee fire training school in Murfreesboro where they undergo further, intensified training.

When the residents of my district go to bed at night, they know that should disaster strike and their home catch fire, well-trained and qualified volunteer fire departments are ready and willing to give so graciously and generously of themselves. This peace of mind should not be taken for granted.

By selflessly giving of themselves, they ensure a safer future for us all. We owe these volunteer fire departments a debt of gratitude for their service and sacrifice.

SHOULD A FEDERAL BUILDING BE USED FOR ILLEGAL PURPOSES?

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, the following article describes an event that should never have taken place in a Federal building. Even worse, after this vulgar event occurred, a followup recovery brunch was held in another Federal building—our own Rayburn building.

Mr. Speaker, I hope all of our colleagues will pay close attention to the following.

GOP: CHOOSING SIDES IN THE CULTURE WAR?

(By Marc Morano)

An all night homosexual "circuit" party called Cherry Jubilee's "Main Event" took place in Washington, D.C. on April 13, 1996. The dance party featured public nudity, illicit sexual activity and evidence of illegal drug use. The sponsors of the gay festivities included a GOP congressman and a host of corporations. A Federal building, the Andrew W. Mellon Auditorium, played host to the dance and was the backdrop for the illegal activity. The sponsors included Gay Republican Rep. Steve Gunderson of Wisconsin, corporate America including American Airlines, Snapple, Lite Beer, Starbucks Coffee, and Ben & Jerry's Ice Cream. The "Main Event" was followed by a "Capitol Hill Recovery Brunch" on Capitol Hill in the Rayburn House Office building. Rep. Gunderson (R-WI) secured the Rayburn building for the "recovery brunch". All the net proceeds of the Jubilee weekend were to be distributed between Whitman-Walker Clinic and Food & Friends.

The Mellon Auditorium is a Federally owned building complete with classical ornate columns across the street from the Museum of American History on Constitution Ave. The "Main Event" was being described by the City Paper in Washington as "New York style gay 'circuit' party . . . usually drug infested." It was with this information that I proceeded on assignment into the gay world for an undercover investigation into the activities that occurred in a Federal building. My inquiry revealed that the Cherry Jubilee's "Main Event" featured a multitude of illegal activity.

The Jubilee's "Main Event" tickets were very hard to come by. The event sold out, which left a scramble for ticket scalpers outside the entrance. Several thousand men attended, most between the ages of 25-35 years old. Well over 90% were white, with only a few African-Americans and Asians present. Many of the men who attended were of obvious affluence. Limousines and even a Rolls Royce lined Constitution Avenue as the party goers arrived.

The clothing was very trendy with skin tight black jeans, and tank tops. The bartenders wore bright neon underwear and nothing else. Many of the men arrived with leather and rubber pants and neon rubber loin cloth underwear only. Most of the shirts came off as the men headed for the dance floor.

Body piercing was ubiquitous with piercing in nipples, navels and ears. Chains and dog collars were also prevalent. In addition, cross dressing was a common sight, as a heavy presence of transvestites and other "transgendered" men attended. Men with wigs and dresses in heavy makeup strolled through the auditorium. Several pairs of lesbians attended as well, parading around in very skimpy clothing.

There were no signs of aggressive behavior, as most attendees greeted each other with open mouthed kisses. No fights or altercations occurred throughout the night. The terms "fags" and "girls" were frequently used by the men to refer to themselves.

Overall the men were generally very neat, with meticulous hair and clothing. There were few if any men who could be described as overweight. In fact, the overwhelming majority had bodies sculpted from weight lifting. Beer and bottled water were the beverages of choice, while apples, bananas and oranges were in plentiful supply. The image of young active health conscious men, drinking bottled water and consuming fruit is a study in contrast. The reckless lifestyle inherent in the gay experience results in a notably reduced life span. The life expectancy of a homosexual male is estimated to be no more than 41 years old, regardless of AIDS. The homosexual communities credo seems to be "Die young and leave a pretty corpse."

As the constant thump, thump, thump of the techno music heated the crowd, the dancing became increasingly lewd and suggestive. As the night wore on, the dancers began simulated sexual gyrations. The dance floor became a torrent of intense groping and stroking. Some couples dancing on table tops, mimicked anal sex through their clothing while others pantomimed oral sex. At one point while dancing on a table top, one of the lesbians lifted her bra and exposed her breasts. Meanwhile, several inflated condoms were batted about like volleyballs.

At about 4 a.m., two men proceeded to engage in illicit sexual behavior in the main auditorium. One man lowered his head onto the crotch of another man and began to perform oral sex. This act occurred just off the dance floor in full view of the crowd. No one seemed to be fazed by it one bit.

The restroom stalls at the Mellon Auditorium were constantly being occupied by two men at a time. Gropes and groans could be heard emanating from the stalls with double occupancy. Stall doors would open and two men would nonchalantly exit. A battle between security and the party goers erupted over the restroom lights. Security was then forced to designate officers in the restrooms to ensure the lights remained on. The officers on duty did not look pleased with this assignment.

Every conceivable isolated spot became a dilemma for security. Security officers had to diligently watch the outside courtyard stairwell in the smoking area. The steps led to a dark alley on the side of the building where many of the men were congregating. The progression of couples heading into the darkness of the alley eventually forced security to intervene. Orange cones were erected to close the area off, as a security officer was assigned to stand watch. Public urination was common as the men relieved themselves outside and even in front of the building facing Constitution Avenue.

Despite signs posted everywhere stating, "Use or possession of illegal substances

strictly forbidden", evidence of illegal drug use was present. Snorting could be heard throughout the evening in the bathroom stalls. At one point a straw fell onto the bathroom floor from inside a stall. There was also clandestine exchanges of money and substances in dark corners of the dance floor throughout the night.

This was not the first time that the Mellon Auditorium played host to a gay event. During the "1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay and Bi Equal Rights and Liberation", the Mellon Auditorium was host to the officially sanctioned "The National S/M Leather Fetish Conference." The 1993 Gay March was designed to show America that gays are in the mainstream of society and just like everybody else. The S/M event featured members of the hardcore dominant and submissive homosexual community. Interviews I conducted at the time with participants revealed men who viewed pain as pleasure and total domination as an ideal. The participants paraded around the Mellon auditorium in dog collars, chains, and had piercing in every conceivable body part. Virtually nude men who were "submissive" were being led around on leashes by their "dominant" partners or "masters".

The 1993 S/M conference at the Mellon Auditorium also featured a slide show presentation, show casing an example of some of the "mainstream" aspects of the gay lifestyle. A series of graphic photos depicting various sexual acts were prominently displayed. One photo featured a man "fisting" another man. "Fisting" is the practice of inserting a fist as far up the anus as is possible. The image on the screen defied human anatomy. The arm was inserted up to the elbow. Participants at the event pondered the series of photos as though viewing price-less artwork.

The 1993 S/M conference also featured sexually explicit magazines and paraphernalia to help fully experience the S & M lifestyle. One tract titled "The guide to safe S/M" cautioned that consuming fecal matter was a "high risk activity" for the transmission of the HIV virus, but maintained that urinating in the mouth was a "low risk activity". Several publications on display advocated pedophilia.

In order to procure a Federal building for any type of event, a maze of paper work must be filled out and adherence to strict regulations must be met. Despite the flaunting of public nudity, illicit sexual activity, illegal drug use and pornography at both of these homosexual events, law enforcement never intervened. Contrast this with the controversy that inevitably follows when someone attempts to erect a nativity scene in a public building.

The 1966 Cherry Jubilee weekend proves that the homosexual agenda is advancing in Washington. The use of two Federal buildings during the Cherry Jubilee weekend in Washington reveals how successful the homosexual lobby has been in "mainstreaming" their agenda. Voters, consumers and stockholders should hold the government and corporations accountable when they underwrite events like Cherry Jubilee. The voters need to ask which side of the "Culture War" the Republican party is on and what real change the so called "GOP Revolution" has wrought. The GOP leadership on Capitol Hill needs to explain how an event which featured illicit sexual activity, public nudity and evidence of illegal drug use was allowed to occur in a Federal building.

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT OF 1921

HON. TIM JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, as you know, our Nation's cattle producers face an extraordinary combination of devastatingly low cattle prices and a fed cattle market that has had its competitive nature potentially compromised. With the price of fed cattle even lower than during the Great Depression—when adjusted for inflation—it is critical that Congress and the administration act to improve the competitive nature of cattle markets and the prosperity of our producers.

I am pleased today to introduce legislation that will give the administration legal authority to enact the following reforms:

One, direct the Administrator of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration to develop and implement rules that prohibit noncompetitive captive supply. These should address potential limitations on packer ownership and feeding of slaughter cattle and formula arrangements in which price is not determined competitively. Cattle producers from across the Nation, including the thousands who have recently offered testimony to Secretary Glickman's Advisory Committee on Agricultural Concentration, have clearly identified noncompetitive captive supply as harmful to producers.

Two, direct the Secretary of Agriculture to devise and implement regulations that require mandatory reporting of the prices and terms of sale for slaughter livestock—and the meat and byproducts of such slaughter—purchased by packers who have greater than 5 percent of the market for a given species. This information would be reported to USDA and be made public on an immediate basis. As we move toward an information-based society, the maxim that "knowledge is power" is especially true for our farmers and ranchers.

Three, direct the Secretary of Agriculture to develop rules that require the reporting of export sales of meat to USDA on a weekly basis. This action would help to ensure that all market participants have the opportunity to a level playing field in regard to information about the market.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that you and the rest of my colleagues share my concerns regarding the concentration in agricultural processing that is ripping through rural American and the potential that this concentration may in fact deny competitive markets for independent producers. I ask my colleagues to join me in making possible these much-needed reforms.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 3401, THE BREAST CANCER RESEARCH STAMP ACT

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I introduced legislation which would

provide additional funding for breast cancer research. This innovative idea would authorize the U.S. Postal Service to issue a special first class stamp to be priced at 1 cent above the cost of normal first-class postage. The additional penny would be earmarked for breast cancer research. If only one quarter of the first class letters in the country were sent with this stamp, breast cancer research would receive about \$120 million in additional funds.

The special issued first class stamp would be an entirely voluntary method for interested postal patrons to contribute to breast cancer research. The stamp would deliver a first-class letter as well as provide the satisfaction of contributing to a cause that saves lives.

Since 1960, nearly 1 million American women have died of breast cancer. That number is higher than all of the battlefield casualties that America has suffered this century. Moreover, the overall mortality rate for breast cancer has not changed much despite advances in pharmaceutical, radiological, and surgical interventions.

Given the intense competition for Federal research dollars in a climate of shrinking budgets, the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act would allow anyone who used the Postal Service to contribute to research which will one day result in a cure for breast cancer. Any funds generated by sale of the breast cancer research stamp will supplement—not replace—current appropriations for Federal breast cancer research.

We need to find a cure for breast cancer now. I believe that the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act is an inventive response to an extremely serious health crisis. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

AMERICA DESERVES TAX RELIEF

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 9, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, this week, America's families finally began to work to provide for their own needs. For the first 128 days of this year, America's families worked to provide for the government.

Since President Clinton took office in 1993, his tax and spend policies have forced taxpayers to work another 6 days to pay their taxes—that is a week's paycheck that they cannot use for their families. The average American will spend more time working to pay his tax bill than he will spend working to provide for food, clothing, and shelter combined. Under the Clinton administration, the rate of growth of real median family income has been zero percent. America's families deserve better.

My Republican colleagues and I believe American taxpayers are taxed too much. If the President and his colleagues are serious about providing tax relief for hard-working families, they will take a first step and join us in our effort to repeal the 4.3-cent gas tax hike. Already, the President is threatening to veto such a measure—just like he vetoed tax relief for American families when he took his veto pen to the Republican balanced budget bill.

I guess the President and his colleagues just like taxes. They have not made an honest